



The Reliable
Complete Piano Service
TUNING, REPAIRS
by well-known experts
HIRE
SALE
PURCHASE **KLEINMANN**

2 Rehov Corcak, Jaffa, Tel. 5756
12 Rehov Grunberg, Tel. 4546

WEDNESDAY,
JUNE 16, 1953

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 80 PRUTA
VOL. XXIX. No. 7586

DAILY FLIGHTS
Elath ARKIA
HEAD OFFICE: 10 REHOBOT ST., JAFFA, TEL. 5756
GENERAL: "ELATH" AIRPORT, TEL. 5756
TELEGRAMS: "ELATH" AIRPORT, TEL. 5756
AND 100 FLIGHTS DAILY TO COUNTRIES

Column One BY David Courtney

THE Korean war has been cruel and baffling and much that is cruel and baffling remains to injure the chances of peace. The threat of the Seoul regime to fight on alone and even to declare war against India sounds like a jest. But irresponsible testing can cause trouble. It seems already to have sprung from Washington the promise of a defence pact with South Korea, which in turn has provoked Peking to doubts of America's bona fides in the matter of an armistice. Back in Washington, President Eisenhower on Monday summoned an oddly mixed gathering of interested persons, including Cardinal Spellman and General MacArthur, with whom he discussed what was happening in Korea; and on Tuesday an American delegate at U.N. said his country would use the veto, if necessary, to prevent the substitution of Peking for Formosa in the Security Council.

THESE developments may not seriously hinder the signing of a military armistice; but their influence will be felt at the peace talks. If Syngman Rhee gets his defence treaty with the U.S., that may well turn out to be a main obstacle to peace. An American contract to defend South Korea if that country should be attacked at some future time, presumably would cause no trouble. But if the contract were to include the setting up of permanent American bases on Korean territory, China would certainly object. All the evidence suggests that Peking's main anxiety is not to take her place in U.N. — although that may be Moscow's first consideration — but to keep the Americans out of Korea, and out of any other potential base, including Formosa and Indo-China, from which attacks could be launched against the Chinese mainland. It is to be presumed that China went into the Korean war because she feared for her own frontiers rather than for the security of a Communist Government in the northern half of the peninsula. China's fears have not changed since then, and major Chinese policy at any political conference that may follow an armistice will probably be to neutralize Korea and bring about an American withdrawal as quickly as possible.

THE problem of Chinese representation at U.N. is not logically bound up with the Korean war. But it is sharply relevant to a peace conference arising out of that war. The U.N. is agreeing to sit with Peking delegates at a political conference affecting the future status of Korea, acknowledges Communist China as a negotiating Power. It should be a short step from there to acknowledgement of the authority of the Government of Mao Tse-Tung over the mainland territories and peoples of China. The French and British Governments of the British Commonwealth are agreed upon this but the U.S. Government has set up additional, moral qualifications for membership, of which China, in its view, falls sadly short. Perhaps it does. But so does Soviet Russia and Czechoslovakia and some others of U.N.; and to argue for the exclusion of all States "which cannot be counted on to vote as the U.S. wishes" is, as Sir Gianni Jebb mildly put it, to take up an "extreme position." Logically, it is the only position consistent with America's refusal to consider — once the Korean war is over — the seating of Communist China in the U.N.

IT is clear, therefore, that considerable hazards beset the way from a Korean armistice to a Korean peace. It is also clear that the removal of the hazards depends as much on Bermuda as on the projected Korean negotiations. Sir Winston Churchill will meet President Eisenhower with the authority of the recent Commonwealth conference behind him, and President Eisenhower will meet Sir Winston with the eye of the U.S. Senate upon him. For, when that body withdraws its coercive proposal to cut off the U.N. with a shilling it gives house-room to Communist China, the President, in return, agreed not only to oppose Peking's admission, but to lead the opposition to it. Where, then, are the President and the Prime Minister to find a common ground? Optimism would come easier if it were not for evidence supporting various hints of a new survey of American policy towards China and the Far East. In it, the State Department is said to have concluded that Communist China cannot be won by wooing; that the American wise men must continue to sharpen Formosa into an effective spearhead of Chinese anti-Communism. A truce in the Korean war will be a blessing; but, as Mr. Stevenson has said, it will not be peace. It is one thing to pile arms on the field of battle, and another to do so on the political field.

Mr. Stevenson hopes for an Arab-Israel League' IT is clear, therefore, that considerable hazards beset the way from a Korean armistice to a Korean peace. It is also clear that the removal of the hazards depends as much on Bermuda as on the projected Korean negotiations. Sir Winston Churchill will meet President Eisenhower with the authority of the recent Commonwealth conference behind him, and President Eisenhower will meet Sir Winston with the eye of the U.S. Senate upon him. For, when that body withdraws its coercive proposal to cut off the U.N. with a shilling it gives house-room to Communist China, the President, in return, agreed not only to oppose Peking's admission, but to lead the opposition to it. Where, then, are the President and the Prime Minister to find a common ground? Optimism would come easier if it were not for evidence supporting various hints of a new survey of American policy towards China and the Far East. In it, the State Department is said to have concluded that Communist China cannot be won by wooing; that the American wise men must continue to sharpen Formosa into an effective spearhead of Chinese anti-Communism. A truce in the Korean war will be a blessing; but, as Mr. Stevenson has said, it will not be peace. It is one thing to pile arms on the field of battle, and another to do so on the political field.

Knesset Approves Advance On Income Tax

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Twelve hours after the signature of the Israel-Jordan Agreement to combat infiltration, marauders bombed two houses and killed a farmer in the Tira-Yehuda smallholders village about four kilometres northwest of Lydda Airport at 12:30 this morning. As the brigands withdrew in the moonless night, making their way through vegetable fields and over a hilltop, toward Rantis village across the armistice lines, guards at Tira-Yehuda and the village of Maos inhabited by Haban immigrants from Hadramaut, fired after them. The Arabs replied with grenades and automatic fire.

The Government views this raid, that comes so shortly after the signing of the Anti-Infiltration Agreement with particular concern. The British Ambassador, Sir Francis Evans, and the U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Francis Russell, were invited to the Foreign Ministry this afternoon. Mr. Walter Elyan, the Director General, gave them details of the incidents, and said that this case would test the sincerity of Jordan's undertaking to cooperate in the apprehension of marauders and their surrender to Israel for trial.

Commander E. H. Hutchison, of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, together with Rav Seren Nutov, Chief Israel delegate to the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission, today visited Tira-Yehuda, a typical immigrants' village of white, block-shaped houses with red tiled roofs. Earlier, the Military Attaché of the U.S. Great Britain and France had visited the village. Israel asked today for a special meeting of the Mixed Armistice Commission tomorrow.

Amendments were introduced by Mapam and Herut, intended to change the whole structure of the Bill. Mr. H. Rubin (Mapam) wanted the grading to be based on property, rather than income, and the advance payment returned within three to 14 years, in relation to the amount of property, and not in three years as the Government Bill provided.

Dr. Y. Bader (Herut) said that IL 12m. of the IL 15m. the Bill is expected to raise would be paid by persons earning less than IL 3,400. He therefore proposed that individuals or commercial institutions earning more than IL 7,000 pay 9% of the total, instead of 6%.

These two amendments failed, but a third was approved providing that the income of a wife be treated separately for purposes of the Advance Tax.

Only Israel Consulate In Germany to Close

MUNICH, Tuesday (INA). — The Israel Consulate here, the only one in Germany, is to close during the latter half of June. Certain limited consular functions will, however, be exercised by a special section within the Israel Purchasing Mission in Cologne. Dr. Eliash Livneh, who has headed the Consulate since 1949, and before that served for three years as Director of the Jewish Agency in Berlin, will return to Israel.

Since Israel does not maintain formal diplomatic relations with Germany, the Israel Consulate was accredited to the U.S. Army rather than to the German authorities.

It is to close as these arrangements cannot be continued now that Germany is about to regain her almost unlimited sovereignty and because the establishment of the Mission in Cologne has made that city, rather than Munich, the hub of Israel activities in West Germany.

Stevenson Hopes For Arab-Israel League'

BEIRUT, Tuesday (UPI). — Premier Saeb Salam's Cabinet changed its mind last night and decided to remain in office after resigning earlier yesterday. The Cabinet rescinded its decision, after meeting with President Camille Chamoun.

Chamoun's support of Opposition demands that Ministers who intend to run in the elections next month should relinquish their posts caused the resignation.

Egypt Would Not Halt Israel Food Ships

PARIS, Tuesday (UPI). — Major Salam, one of the most influential of Premier Saeb Salam's 12 Ministers, said in an interview published in the "Paris-Press" today, that Egypt would make no changes in the terms of the armistice of the Suez Canal and that free ship circulation would be ensured.

The only exception he cited was that ships carrying arms to Israel, since "the state of war with Israel still exists." Ships carrying food to Israel would not be stopped, however, he said.

BEIRUT, Cabinet Changes Mind, Stays in Office

BEIRUT, Tuesday (UPI). — Premier Saeb Salam's Cabinet changed its mind last night and decided to remain in office after resigning earlier yesterday. The Cabinet rescinded its decision, after meeting with President Camille Chamoun.

Chamoun's support of Opposition demands that Ministers who intend to run in the elections next month should relinquish their posts caused the resignation.

Legion Kidnaps, Frees Tractorist

At the very moment that local Israel and Jordan Commanders were continuing their meetings yesterday morning, in accordance with Monday's agreement, a Jewish tractorist was kidnapped from Neve Yamim, a settlement near Kfar Saba, the Army spokesman reported.

While the tractorist was ploughing, eight Arab Legion soldiers approached and took him across the armistice line. After about half an hour he was freed and returned to the settlement.

Bedouin of the el-Rashai tribe near Beersheba was shot dead when he tried to prevent five marauders from stealing his cow on Monday night.

The victim, Ali Abu Ram, 40, was killed instantly when two shots were fired at him by marauders who escaped across the border.

In Kfar Hulda near Rehovot, on Monday night, infiltrators stole IL 800-worth of household goods, leaving behind a box

De Gasperi Bloc Wins Senate Vote; Chamber in Doubt

ROME, Tuesday (AP). — Premier Alcide De Gasperi's pro-American coalition tonight won an absolute majority in the Italian Senate — 125 out of 261 seats — but it still was in doubt whether it would retain majority control of the Chamber of Deputies.

Reversing a decision not to release the party breakdown until tomorrow, the Ministry of the Interior on the basis of final official figures announced the Christian Democrat Party captured 116 Senate seats and its allies were nine. In the last Senate the centre had 106 seats but the Senate comprised 244 members. Then compared to 241 now. Many appointive Senate seats have been abolished. The pro-left captured 57, the Communists taking 54, the pro-Communist Socialists 28, a Socialist-Communist alliance four and independent leftists one. The left had 109 seats before.

On the far right the Monarchs won 16 seats and the fascist Italian Social Movement nine — for a total of 25. They had three previously. Six life-time Senators make up the total of 243.

Austrian Restitution Talks Open June 22

VIENNA, Tuesday (INA). — Negotiations between world Jewish organizations and the Austrian Government over Jewish claims for damages suffered during the Nazi regime will open officially on June 22, it was reported here today.

The talks, which were agreed to by Austrian Government leaders last year, were delayed by cause of the Cabinet crisis and the national elections.

Spokesmen for Chancellor Julius Raab said today that he hopes to come to a speedy settlement with the Jewish organizations, provided that they consider Austria's economic status and do not present "exaggerated claims."

The delegation of Jewish organizations, headed by Dr. Naum Goldmann, will arrive here on June 16 or 17.

Terrorist Group Probe Continues

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The investigation of the alleged underground organization is still in its preliminary stages and a great deal of work is yet to be done by the Police before final conclusions are drawn, a high-ranking police officer said here tonight.

In addition to the 16 persons now held, about 12 others were questioned and released during the investigation.

Dr. Yaakov Yarad, the advocate for Zeev Badian, one of those held and whose name was released yesterday, informed the press today that his client had expected to be arrested and had asked to be seen as soon as he was detained. If permission to interview him was not granted with in 48 hours, he would begin a hunger strike, Badian had told his lawyer. As that period had elapsed, Badian was now on a hunger strike.

At noon, a second meeting, which lasted 90 minutes, took place between General Hull and Jordan Defence Minister Fawzi Muqbil. After the meeting, attended by General John Glubb, Commander of the Arab Legion, and senior Legion staff officers, Dr. Muqbil told a NEASB correspondent that high-level discussions on the situation along the Israel-Jordan Armistice Line had been initiated. They would be continued between General Hull and Arab Legion Staff officers, in the near future, he said. General Hull left Amman yesterday afternoon.

HEARING IN JERUSALEM

The prosecution yesterday began presenting testimony in the preliminary investigation of the three youths accused of conspiring to place a bomb in the Ministry of Education office in Jerusalem. Mgr. M. Even-Tov presided. The three accused, David Blau, Mordechai Freund, and Dov Pashan were listed in the Official Gazette on Monday as belonging to an illegal underground organization.

The first witness, Constable Joseph Rosenthal, testified that at 12:30 a.m. on May 26 he and Constable Mordechai Fuchs were patrolling the corner of Mt. Scopus and St. Paul streets

when they saw two men walking towards the Ministry's offices. One of them, whom the witness identified as Freund, carried a white package. Freund jumped over the fence into the yard, while the second man, identified by the witness as Blau, waited outside.

Constable Rosenthal said that he turned Blau over to Constable Fuchs and entered the yard where he asked Freund what he was doing. Freund answered: "Nothing."

The witness said that the white package was lying about a metre away from Freund, who, when asked by the constable what the package was, said he did not know.

Upon investigation, it proved to be a tin can from which extended a three-metre fuse. At the police station a box of matches was found in Freund's pocket.

Another prosecution witness, First Sergeant Yitzhak Weiss, a demolition expert, testified that

Churchill Confident Rhee's Objections to be Overcome

Demarcation Line Discussed

Pays Tribute To U.S. Negotiators

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuters). — Prime Minister Churchill told the Commons today that a complete armistice should be reached soon in Korea. "Nothing should now stand in the way of the discussion of an armistice except administrative arrangements, which I trust may soon be completed," he said.

Sir Winston stated that the agreement on prisoners-of-war reached yesterday should ensure that no prisoner is repatriated by force.

The Premier said he did not feel full justice had been done in Britain to the difficulties to which the U.N. Supreme Commander in Korea, Gen. Mark Clark and the U.N. negotiator, Gen. William Harrison, had been subjected. He referred not only to "Communist obstinacy" but also to "the attitude — not very clearly apparent to us — of the South Korean Government under Syngman Rhee."

Sir Winston said that all the time these two Generals had had to consider the reactions which might occur in the powerful South Korean forces which they were creating and had to a large extent created. In his opinion they "most faithfully sought to bring stability to an end on terms compatible with the honour of the Allied Powers."

Referring to the political conference on the future of Korea, to be called after the conclusion of an armistice, the Premier said "it would be unwise to assume that many difficulties do not lie ahead" though the progress so far was "a definite step forward to the overall settlement."

Mr. Arthur Henderson (Labour) said while "various declarations made by Prime Minister Rhee" indicated that South Korea would be a party to the prisoners-of-war agreement and the sub-prisoner-of-war who was to return home if the parties in the Korean conflict, which includes Korea, agreed to the armistice, he hoped to reports reaching here today.

No announcement followed, but in the past the Staff officers' meetings have usually been productive and quicker in the result than the Plenary Sessions.

It was noted that a member of the U.S. Army Map Service, Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Butler, arrived in Pannmungo today. He headed the team which mapped the demarcation line in 1951.

Minor Changes of Front

These have been only minor changes along the battlefield since the first line was approved by the negotiators.

Sergeant S. Marcus affirmed that at the police station Freund said that he intended to arouse public opinion against unified education and that the bomb could cause real damage.

Denial and Admission

Sergeant Marcus read Freund's first alleged statement, which he said that he did not know Blau and denied all knowledge of the bomb. In a later statement, Freund allegedly admitted he had carried the bomb with the intention of placing it in the offices and with possessing explosives whose hiding place he did not know.

In his statement, Blau allegedly destroyed everything. Sergeant Z. Schuster stated a "white material" which was found in the office of Baruch Cohen who is also being detained. In searching Cohen's home, Schuster stated, police found a small amount of potassium chlorate and a small amount of white material in the sewage pipes.

Sergeant S. Steinfeld in his testimony said that in a search of Baruch Cohen's home he found a box with white material which was labelled "Warning: explosive."

At the close of the session the Magistrate ordered the defendants to remain in custody for a further day.

Blau, who is appearing without counsel, asked to be freed on bail since he cannot fulfil religious principles, he said.

An "incident" occurred when Sergeant S. Marcus told the Magistrate he was an atheist and could not be a Christian. The Magistrate Even-Tov said it was not proper for a man of Marcus' views to hold a position which requires him frequently to appear in Court.

The witness, who was a member of the Jewish community, was asked to question the witness.

At the close of the session the Magistrate ordered the defendants to remain in custody for a further day.

At St. Valentine, the Soviet rail check-point east of Linn, Soviet troops withdrew and a passenger train from Vienna rolled through without the usual check on identity cards and passports.

The Soviet High Commission notified the American Government yesterday that they would increase the movement of persons and goods across Soviet social borders west and today.

143 DEAD IN U.S. TORNADO DISASTER

FLINT, Michigan, Tuesday (UPI). — Six tornados raged through southern Michigan and northern Ohio last night, killing at least 143 persons and injuring more than 1,000 in one of the worst wind storms in recorded history.

The twisters, funneling down out of a humid evening sky, hit without warning in almost every case. Some of the dead were babies torn from their mothers' arms and thrown to their death. Men, women and children were found huddled dead in houses, cars, under tons of rubble or cut in the open.

Traffic Again Normal in Austria

American Military Police at the Enns check-point said that the Russians raised their barrier last night and that traffic, including American cars, began passing through

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post, in 1920. Published daily, except on Saturday, in English, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited. Registered at the P.O.C.

Editor and Founder
Gershon Agron
Managing Editor: Ted R. Laurie

Editorial Office & Management:
JERUSALEM: P.O.B. 61, Tel. 6222
(4 lines)
TEL AVIV Bureau: 22 Nahalat Binyamin, P.O.B. 1128
HAIFA Bureau: 22 Nahalat Binyamin, P.O.B. 600, Tel. 4555
(3 lines)

SUBSCRIPTIONS:
Israel IL 25-600. Foreign IL 25-
per year.

Wednesday & Sat. June 10, 1953
Sivan 15, 5713 - Ramdan 26, 1952

AT one o'clock on Monday afternoon an agreement was signed between Israel and Jordan providing for the resumption of local command.

A SHORT-TERM meeting of the armistice lines in order to prevent infiltration.

It differed in two important respects from the previous agreement which came to an end six months ago. It made no provision for the return of property stolen by marauders and it did not forbid the opening of fire on persons crossing the borders. The obvious purpose behind these omissions was to produce a text which would be practicable and which would not involve squabbles over rules which in the past have proved to be quite ineffectual.

The other provisions were, in brief, the delegation of authority to local commanders on both sides to implement measures to prevent illegal crossings of the border; the return of illegal entrants to stand trial in their respective countries providing that where they should have violated the law in either country they should serve the sentence imposed by the courts before being returned. It also provides that members of either army who cross the border inadvertently will be returned within five days; that both sides will fight infiltration and exchange necessary information to that end and that neither armed forces nor civilians of either side will indulge in aggressive acts.

The agreement seems to have been undertaken with more than the usual amount of goodwill as immediately on its signing three meetings between local commanders took place and some complaints were gone into. It is therefore more than ordinarily tragic that less than 12 hours after the signature of the pact, almost before the ink was dry on the paper, there should have been a very ugly marauding incident at Tira Yehudah. An armed band broke into the settlement, threw grenades into a house, opened fire on its inhabitants and killed a man. They also damaged a neighbouring house with explosives.

Some pertinent questions spring to mind immediately. Where did the infiltrators obtain the materials in question? What was the purpose of the attack? It was obviously not designed for loot but as a continuation of the recent series of incidents which by now have taken on all the appearance of a systematically organized and carefully planned campaign. Are we to suppose that the Arab Legion was completely cynical in its actions of a few hours previously? The answer may lie in another direction entirely. It is known, of course, that the policing of the borders — or rather the lack of it — is largely in the hands of the Jordan National Guard. This body is recruited from Palestinians and one is driven to the belief that the politicians at Amman are quite prepared to allow these National Guards to indulge in looting and murder as a kind of safety valve to divert the attention of Palestinian Arabs from the pressing demands they make on the Jordan government and the neglect of their special problems. If this be so then there are two courses open. Israel will have to formulate a different kind of policy with regard to infiltration — for the patience of the country is rapidly nearing its limit — or the Jordan authorities will have to delegate immediately to the Arab Legion full responsibility for all those carrying arms, regular and irregular, in their country.

The state of anarchy which exists at the moment may be acceptable to Jordanians. It cannot be allowed indefinitely to exact a toll of Israeli lives and property. If a government is sincerely determined to maintain law and order within its boundaries, it will always command the full support of its citizens to whom those desiderata, in the long run, are the only means by which a full life is possible. Israel had no hesitation on Monday in outlawing, for example, the underground terrorist organization which had shown its own special form of contempt for the law. It is certain that, unless there is an immediate improvement from the Jordan side of the border, the Israel Government will be equally resolute in dealing with a situation which is rapidly becoming impossible.

PERI DELEGATE TO LOCAL GOVT CONGRESS TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Deputy Mayor Eliezer Peri is to represent the Municipality at the five-day International Congress of Local Government Authorities which will open in Vienna on June 15. Mr. Peri, who is also Director-General of Amidas, the National Housing Company, is to leave on Sunday.

British Hand Back Dutch War Criminal

By HENRIETTE BOAS
POST Correspondent

THE West German Government is considering lodging a protest with the Allied High Commission against the extra-territoriality of Dutch war criminal Jacob de Jonge by the British Occupation Authority. De Jonge, one of the seven Dutch war criminals who escaped from Breda prison across the German frontier on December 26, was arrested by the German police at Leer in Northwest Germany at the beginning of May. A week later the Oberlandesgericht at Oldenburg decided to release him. He was then immediately arrested by the British Occupation Authorities who conducted him across the frontier and handed him over to the police in Holland where he was re-imprisoned.

West German Government circles consider that the attitude of the Allied High Commission in the present case is in which they overruled the decision of a German Court on the grounds of "public order and the prestige or security of the Allied Military Forces" may constitute a dangerous precedent.

When the new pact with the West come into force, they argue, the Allies may, by a broad interpretation, intervene arbitrarily in Germany's internal affairs.

The West German lawyer who defended de Jonge at the Oldenburg Court has asked the Premier of Lower Saxony to take measures against the Lowe Saxonian officials who cooperated with the British in expelling de Jonge.

Municipal Elections

The municipal elections which were held in nearly 1,000 towns and villages in Holland on May 27 at the end of the four year term of the outgoing councils turned out to be a very tame and unemotional affair on the whole. But for posters on billboards and in the windows of staunch partisans, most streets the day before the elections offered a spectacle no different from that on any other day of the year. We were offered no handbills; and paper consumption was most meagre. An opinion poll, conducted by one of the large dailies (non-party), revealed that 52% of those questioned stated that they were not interested in the elections, and 29% were only slightly interested. At the few election meetings held, speakers addressed almost empty halls. Yet voting was almost uni-

TEL AVIV AND HAIFA ART NOTES

Three One-Man Shows

ISAAC Amitai who has not held a one-man show for some considerable time is now exhibiting about 70 paintings at the Artists' Pavilion. The entire premises have been turned over so that in order to fill the space a good many works have been included which could profitably have been left out. The pavilion was designed primarily for collective shows and it is difficult for a sole exhibitor to fare well there.

Amitai's work, whether in gouache or oil, seems to be at an experimental stage. Various techniques and approaches to subject have been employed and he does not seem too happy in any of them. In some works the emphasis is on pattern, in others on movement and emotion and in others there is a striving for naturalistic depiction of the scene. In some of the latest works such as "Ornental Picnic" and "On the Way to Safad" he uses a mosaic-like method of painting in which he achieves some interesting effects and agreeable colour harmonies. A few individual pictures are worth noting: "The Blue House" — a street scene in gouache, attractive both in colour and design, "Listening to the Radio" — an interior in oils, sombre in colour

Abroad
Twenty-three-year-old Yosef Haimovitz, a Tel Aviv artist, recently held a successful one man show at the Feigl Art Gallery, New York. "New York Times" and Art News described it as "a very good first show" and the "Art Digest" reviewer paid tribute to his creation: "A wonderful interweaving of fine relationships." — S.W.

MUSICAL DIARY

It was a real pleasure to assist at the fourth concert of the Association of Musicians in Jerusalem in the hall of the Israel Conservatoire on Saturday, Schumann's "Francesca" and Yitzhak Shiloni, those indefatigable champions of Ko! Yisrael's "Musical Quiz" are the authors of "Hiloni Musicali," published by Massadah. This young people's guide to musical appreciation, though decidedly instructive, is a divertimento, etc. without any dry pedantry.

Pianist Ya'acov Schlesinger read interesting variations by Haim Alexander followed by Suite op. 13 (1885) by Pavl Haas. Czech composer who died under the Nazi regime Milhaud's "Saudades do Brasil" closed the piano solo. Joseph Tal was a good accompanist for the singer.

Opera Abroad
While Ernst Bloch's "Macbeth" (libretto by Edmund Flieg) had a sensational revival in Rome during a recent Bloch festival, having virtually disappeared from sight since its premiere at the Opera Comique in Paris, Prokofiev's "War and Peace" (based on Tolstoy) formed the climax of Florence's Music Festival in May. This was the work's first stage performance, the premiere having been a concert rendering in Moscow in 1944. The original 11 scenes were cut by Arthur Rudzinaki as the time of performance is now four hours. According to press reviews, the music is melodious and the performance fine.

PERI DELEGATE TO LOCAL GOVT CONGRESS TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Deputy Mayor Eliezer Peri is to represent the Municipality at the five-day International Congress of Local Government Authorities which will open in Vienna on June 15. Mr. Peri, who is also Director-General of Amidas, the National Housing Company, is to leave on Sunday.

and with a well balanced semi-geometric pattern, conveying a feeling of intense concentration; study of an accordion player (olls) with its clever use of light and shade and well posed figure. Amitai would have done himself better service if he had refused so large a show and had limited the works exhibited through careful selection.

M. Bernhard
At the Katz Galleries Bernhard who came here from Romania about three years ago is showing a number of oil paintings, nearly all of them street scenes. Mr. Bernhard, a technically accomplished painter, sees the world in dramatic contrasts of midnight blues, blacks, mauves and grey and most of the works are reminiscent of stage settings for a "thriller." The theatricality of his method suits such a painting as his "Circus" where under the domed roof of a tent the clowns and their accomplices go through their antics.

Abroad

Twenty-three-year-old Yosef Haimovitz, a Tel Aviv artist, recently held a successful one man show at the Feigl Art Gallery, New York. "New York Times" and Art News described it as "a very good first show" and the "Art Digest" reviewer paid tribute to his creation: "A wonderful interweaving of fine relationships." — S.W.

Music to My Eyes
We have received sheets of a highly welcome new book to be published next week: Alon Schmuckler and Yitzhak Shiloni, those indefatigable champions of Ko! Yisrael's "Musical Quiz" are the authors of "Hiloni Musicali," published by Massadah. This young people's guide to musical appreciation, though decidedly instructive, is a divertimento, etc. without any dry pedantry.

Comprising 144 pages, the book has three sections: the first contains 25 series of ten questions each, classified according to different branches of music, e.g. opera, ballet, instruments, acoustics, music in Israel etc.

The second section: "A Guide for the production of Musical Quizzes" presents many possibilities and varieties of arranging a musical quiz at home or in the dining hall of a kibbutz with the help of records, piano, accordion or a guitar. The last section gives the solutions.

What makes this book so uncommonly attractive are the 65 pen-and-ink drawings by that gifted young artist Yosef Stern; they have a leitmotif: a little boy on his musical Odyssey.

In this connection we may mention a lavish publication "Music to My Eyes" by Alfred Bendiner (University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia), consisting of caricatures which were originally drawn to accompany the musical reviews in the "Yiddish" newspaper "Avnei Shalom." These are of course not to be confused with the 51 "top greats of the musical world" at least a round dozen have appeared in recent issues of "Frango."

HANDSHAKE ACROSS THE BORDER



An Israeli officer shakes hands with Major Mohammed Isak, acting Senior Jordan delegate to the Israel-Jordan M.A.C., at one of the daily meetings now taking place between local commanders to work out mutual understandings along the border. Watching them is U.N. Observer Commandant of the Jordanians, while at the rear are Israel and Jordan officers. Photo by Schlesinger.

Readers' Letters

RENT SCALE AND LANDLORDS

To the Editor of The POST
Sir, — In his letter of May 18, Mr. Kupferschmidt tries to correct a few points in your well and objectively written leader of May 4, "The Landlords and the Law," but with very little success.

According to Mr. K., elderly couples and those without children are presented from moving to smaller flats as this would entail loss of one third of the flat money.

What is the result? They remain in their flats and they pay it all. Besides, what about young couples and those with children and relatives? There is no question that the majority of the tenants is represented by the latter and not by the former.

Another very important point, not mentioned in your leader, by Mr. K. is key-money. Reliable statistics of the key-money received by landlords would produce surprising results.

That an empty plot is worth several times the price of a similar "bundesamt" with a house is an exaggeration: it is certainly not a general rule.

"Cheap rents only allow people to spend more on clothing, entertainments and other non-essentials."

The assertion is really preposterous. What tenants has Mr. K. in his employees, civil servants, labourers? Can they really afford no

luxury?

The abstract necessitates a reduction of fundamentals: it is at the half-way house, where objects like the coffee pot and dishes, the insurance policies and bearers bonds, the flat rates, etc., are provided.

The landlords cannot deny that they are doing an excellent business, since the actual value of the houses has kept on rising. Some do not even get their nominal value. Or would the landlords be so bold as to let them be expropriated, who have been expropriated and indemnified by Government funds for the interest of the public? All this will be reflected in the price of the flat.

The landlords had better fight the new rent draft legislation for other reasons than those mentioned by Mr. K. Certain landlords will be discriminated against because of the rent scale. Landlords owning houses with small flats will get lower rents per room than those with big flats.

The other reason is that the landlords will be lucky to be in the majority.

If there must be a rent scale, there should be only one depending on the rooms sublet. If people keep big flats in order to sublet at exorbitant rents, there is no reason why in such cases the landlords should not get higher rents. If landlords fight for higher rents for sublet flats, they will certainly not be "singled out."

Yours etc., B. KOERNER

LAN-BAR'S ABSTRACTIONS
THE Artists' Pavilion, Carmel, Court, is exhibiting the abstract oils of David Lan-Bar, a colourist of promise whose style is still in the formative stage.

The abstract necessitates a reduction of fundamentals: it is at the half-way house, where objects like the coffee pot and dishes, the insurance policies and bearers bonds, the flat rates, etc., are provided.

The landlords had better fight the new rent draft legislation for other reasons than those mentioned by Mr. K. Certain landlords will be discriminated against because of the rent scale. Landlords owning houses with small flats will get lower rents per room than those with big flats.

The other reason is that the landlords will be lucky to be in the majority.

If there must be a rent scale, there should be only one depending on the rooms sublet. If people keep big flats in order to sublet at exorbitant rents, there is no reason why in such cases the landlords should not get higher rents. If landlords fight for higher rents for sublet flats, they will certainly not be "singled out."

Yours etc., B. KOERNER

ROSENBERG CASE
To the Editor of The POST
Sir, — If the argument of

THEATRE NOTES

Matate and the Obvious

Maine presents: "Crime... Hello-999: A satire in 12 scenes by H. Abir. Directed by Walter Bach.

THE other night, at the opening of the new Matate show "Crime... Hello-999," a group of energetic young men pushed forward as the lights were dimmed, and made a grab for some of the better seats, in the process smashing a few of the new rickety folding chairs in the Bet Ha'am. The people with the bona fide numbers for the same seats were trying to compete with the more robust customers who lectured them: "Don't you know that it is a tradition at the Matate that when the lights go down anyone can take any unoccupied seat that he finds?"

In the 20 years of its existence the Matate has created many traditions, which very often have served them in lieu of progress. They have had a quarter of a century of uninterrupted production, with, on the whole, very little to show in the way of advance. It is really re-

markable that a company can mark time for such a long period. Logic would suggest that they should either have made strides forward or packed up.

But this is not the case. The Matate is a theatre which does not care for finesse or subtlety. The Matate caters to the people, and it seems that they have little use for hints or hidden meanings.

Heavy Satire

The present production by H. Abir, is very much in line with the tradition that the fun must be obvious — only more so. This is a satire on the state of crime and less serious deflections in Israel. There are a few very funny scenes, notably the one in the "Department of Rejections" at Hakiya. This is the department which turns people down when all other departments have done their worst. A man has been trying for six months to get a permit for some useless business, and finally he feels he has overcome every obstacle.

He comes armed with a dog licence, a series of X-rays of his photogenic insides, a certificate in Greek, and his wife's "curriculum vitae," but even so he loses. There are scenes of a certain crudity, such as the ambitious lady who is a perennial case of rape on the police blotter. There is a very amusing piece about a bus driver who brings a whole bus load of 80 people to the police station because one of the customers called him "humor" (ass).

These scenes were in the best of the Matate tradition and met with the whole-hearted approval of the regulars. What was not in the established Matate tradition was the unnecessary amount of padding put in to hold the skits together. The only purpose this served was to slow up the action and interfere with the fun. If we must be conservative, by all means let us be so and not introduce new-fangled innovations, especially when they make the Matate take several steps in the wrong direction.

Walter Bach, who directed the performance, played several of the leading roles. Mr. Bach is a typical Shakespeare or Bible or Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" for that matter, we find him listening to cut versions of novels and plays on the radio, and even paying to see cut plays on the living stage. Thus, Marlowe's two parts of Tamburlaine, each of which is a separate play with its distinctive theme, were given in one chunk at the "Old Vic"; Shakespeare's "Henry VI," which is three plays, was also presented down to a single play; Strindberg's "Dance of Death" a double five-acter, was reduced to a two-hourer by the B.B.C. Drama Department; and now Ibsen's "Emperor and Galilean," a work of similar magnitude, is to be similarly condensed for the delectation of an ignorant and hurried public. Soon a man who can say, "In the beginning... (Genesis)... I will come and smite the earth," (end of Malachi) will boast of having memorized the Bible.

Men and Things

ALTHOUGH a simplified respiration apparatus has enabled modern man to stay longer under water to examine the wonders of the deep than any orient pearl-fisher of old—both, like one of Kent's incidental heroes, going "all naked to the hungry shark" — yet every day shows that modern man is a short-breathed creature.

He cannot stay under any water for long, but must come up, bursting for air, whether he has been immersed in country delights, the office, or the concert hall. There might be something to be said for his indifference in the quest for knowledge, when so many facts are served up to him ready-made that it is not worth his while to spend years in the elucidation of a single point; but when his desire for change and variety prevents him even considering works of musical or dramatic art of extended length, then something is wrong with him.

For though he does not yet quite approve of that new phenomenon, the comic strip Shakespeare (or Bible or Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," for that matter), we find him listening to cut versions of novels and plays on the radio, and even paying to see cut plays on the living stage. Thus, Marlowe's two parts of Tamburlaine, each of